

How to avoid Operations

These Three Women Tell How They Escaped the Dreadful Ordeal of Surgical Operations.

Hospitals are great and necessary institutions, but they should be the last resort for women who suffer with ills peculiar to their sex. Many letters on file in the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., prove that a great number of women after they have been recommended to submit to an operation have been made well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Here are three such letters. All sick women should read them.



Marionette, Wis.—"I went to the doctor and he told me I must have an operation for a female trouble, and I hated to have it done as I had been married only short time. I would have terrible pains and my hands and feet were cold all the time. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and was cured, and I feel better in every way. I give you permission to publish my name because I am so thankful that I feel well again."

—Mrs. Fred Bunker, Marionette, Wis.

Detroit, Mich.—"When I first took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was so run down with female troubles that I could not do anything, and our doctor said I would have to undergo an operation. I could hardly walk without help so when I read about the Vegetable Compound and what it had done for others I thought I would try it. I got a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and a package of Lydia E. Pinkham's Sanative Wash and used them according to directions. They helped me and today I am able to do all my work and I am well."

—Mrs. Thos. Dwyer, 939 Milwaukee Ave., East, Detroit, Mich.

Bellevue, Pa.—"I suffered more than tongue can tell with terrible bearing down pains and inflammation. I tried several doctors and they all told me the same story, that I never could get well without an operation and I just dreaded the thought of that. I also tried a good many other medicines that were recommended to me and none of them helped me until a friend advised me to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. The first bottle helped. I kept taking it and now I don't know what it is to be sick any more and I am picking up in weight. I am 30 years old and weigh 145 pounds. It will be the greatest pleasure to me if I can have the opportunity to recommend it to any other suffering woman."

—Miss Irene Froelicher, 1933 Manhattan St., North Side, Bellevue, Pa.

If you would like special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

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SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT AS APPLIED TO SCHOOL WORK IS EXEMPLIFIED IN GARY PLAN

System Made To Fit Child's Needs, Rather Than To Fit Child To System—Vocational Training Is Fundamental of Method Used In Indiana Schools.

James F. Johnson, superintendent of the Bridgeport Trade School, was interviewed this morning regarding his recent visit of inspection to the schools at Gary, Ind., where he thoroughly examined the famous "Gary System." To make his examination complete, he spent one day in the Emerson School, which most entirely carries out the ideals of William Wirt the originator of this interesting method.

Mr. Johnson states he was especially pleased to find that the main idea of the Gary system was carried out along the line of vocational guidance, resembling throughout a junior trade school. In all grades, even to the primary, the practical side of the study was represented and the student actually worked part of the time in the shops under a tradesman as his teacher. This plan is carried on through the upper grades and even into the high school work. In each case, it was clearly defined that first hand experiences with trade conditions or practical shop conditions were what was desired, and on to give the definite touch to the boy's or girl's education.

It was explained how in this one building, the Emerson school, were all classes from the kindergarten through the high school. To accommodate so many it was necessary to have the gymnasium, the play ground and the study room incorporated as part of the curriculum. This brings into play the double school feature, which makes the Gary schools famous.

The whole system seemed very flexible and made to fit the child's needs, rather than have the child fit the system. Much freedom was allowed among the pupils and the manner in which they moved about might shock some of our New England school masters.

Boys from the fourth and fifth grades were seen at work in the foundry setting up moulds working much the same as the hardened foundry man, other boys and even girls from the sixth, seventh and eighth grades were at work in the paint shop, while some boys from these same grades were doing odd jobs in painting and wood work. In the machine shops were boys from the high school in turn engaged upon trade work.

While these children were at these branches of work, others were in the swimming pool where they were under the charge of an instructor, others also were in the gymnasium while some were in the study room also under supervision. The result of all this was that the whole school was all the time busy and there were no rooms lying idle.

COTTONTAIL RABBITS.
Orchardists and Farmers Object to Damage They Do to Crops.—Many Hunters Wish Them Protected.

Cottontail rabbits are valuable for food and afford excellent sport for gunners, but they naturally are regarded by the farmer with distrust, owing to the damage they do to trees and other crops and to the bark of growing trees and shrubs. There is, therefore, says Farmers' Bulletin 702, "Cottontail in Rabbits and Trees and Farm Crops," considerable rivalry between sportsmen and farmers in some sections to have their opposing views reflected in the game laws. The interests of the two classes do not seriously differ, however, for as the author, D. E. Lantz, assistant biologist, points out, when rabbits are closely hunted, losses from their depredations are usually reduced to a minimum. Still there is danger that in years favorable for their increase the animals may inflict injury to trees during winter.

Cottontail rabbits ordinarily prefer the succulent foods, such as young shoots, tender garden vegetables, clover, alfalfa and fallen ripe fruits. During summer droughts or when deep snows cut off their ordinary food supplies, however, the animals attack the bark of growing trees and shrubs, and may do great damage in the orchard.

Rabbits as game are protected, by close seasons in 20 States, in the District of Columbia, and in 6 Canadian Provinces; 23 States, Alaska, and the other Canadian Provinces do not protect rabbits of any kind. In Kentucky rabbits may be taken by the dog, trap or snare at any time; in Wisconsin 48 counties mostly do not protect rabbits; while in California only cottontail or bush rabbits are protected. Fortunately for the farmer, however, in about half the States that have a close season for rabbits the laws permit farmers and fruit growers to destroy the animals to protect crops or trees. Such provision might well be incorporated in game laws in all States. For lack of it farmers have sometimes suffered severe losses, and not a few have been compelled to pay fines for trying to protect their property from rabbits. In States that protect rabbits it is well for the farmer to be acquainted with the game laws, and in case of doubt to have a clear understanding with local and State game wardens before undertaking to destroy rabbits.

BOXERS AND THE WAR

Grantland Rice, assuming the role of prophet, predicts that few boxers would be found at the front in case Uncle Sam should be involved in war. Old Grant makes this allegation "after noting the number of English pugilists now 3,000 miles away from either trench life or home defense." What Mr. Rice has failed to observe is the fact that while a dozen or so British boxers are now chasing American dollars, something over 200 of England's ring professionals are now in the army. Without knowing just what proportion this is of the total, it would still be a safe bet that it is bigger than the enlistment from any other profession. What's more, several American boxers have enlisted in the British army, and Jack Munroe lost an arm in the trenches.

Farmer Want Ads. One Cent a Word.

Although the school day is six hours long and the school runs eleven months, it is the hope of Supt. Wirt to have an 8 hour day and run the year round, thus making his method of instruction serve still more effectively.

While there is no new educational principle in the Gary system, it does however represent the application of scientific management to an educational system, and shows that at least one man had the courage of his convictions to break loose from the old-time school-marm ideas and do something worth while.

The main idea throughout is vocational direction, and the practical side of the school work is emphasized at all times, resembling what one might well call an elementary trade school. The old methods as used in the grades have been supplanted by plans which have in view the future life of the child and about this the whole educational system is based.

As Mr. Johnson states, "it is a fine example of common sense and a knowledge of how the child lives, both of which are applied where they are most needed. The fact that so many educators know so little about the living or home conditions of the people whom they serve, makes such a system as that established in Gary a matter of wonder and amazement. But the Gary schools are built up in terms of the experience of a man who evidently has been through the mill, so to speak."

From this it is evident that every city needs such renovating and the sooner the systems are reorganized upon a scientific management basis, the better it will be for all concerned, and the greater will be the return to the taxpayer for the money he invests in such an enterprise.

Instead of boys and girls wanting to leave the public schools they will enjoy their work to such an extent that they will always be on the job and the result will be that the cost of the system running 40 or 50 per cent efficient, it will be close to 90 per cent as it should be.

The ultimate value of such to the boy and to the community at large is very evident. So long as the majority of young people go into shops when they leave school, they should certainly be trained while at school to make the best use of what the future has to offer them.

The needs for intelligent workmen indicates that educational methods similar to those used in Gary, followed by the local trade school as a finishing school would make for Bridgeport a system second to none. In turn this would become known as the "Bridgeport Plan" which would make Bridgeport the Mecca of Educators.

GERMAN PAPERS LOSING VENTURES PUBLISHERS SAY

Berlin, Feb. 25.—Although the war has naturally caused a great increase in the reading of newspapers, this fact appears to have brought no pecuniary advantage to the newspapers themselves. This is evident from a statement just issued by the society of German Newspaper Publishers, given out at a convention held in Berlin. This statement says that the public holds quite erroneous views about the prosperity of the newspapers; that while they have, indeed, increased their sales, receipts from advertising—the largest source of income from all newspapers—have been sharply reduced. In some cases by more than one half.

On the other hand, the expenses in the editorial departments have greatly increased, and the cost of paper has become such a serious matter as to cause the suspension of a number of publications. The statement appeals to the government to fix maximum prices for paper, in order to insure the continued and regular publication of the newspapers. The government is also asked to adopt measures, after consultation with the Society of Publishers, for restricting the consumption of paper as long as the war lasts.

Elaborate Ceremony When Japanese Prince Visits The Emperor

Tokio, Feb. 25.—Prince Sumi, the infant son of the Emperor, who was born last December, paid his first visit to his imperial parent yesterday. With the sword of protection presented to him on his birth a little over a month ago the infant, borne in the arms of a maid was driven to the palace with great pomp and ceremony. The procession was formed of several state carriages and was escorted by mounted police sergeants. Upon arrival at the palace the infant prince was received by the princes and princesses of the blood, officials of the household and officials of high rank.

A solemn ceremony was held before the imperial shrines. The service was Shintoist and was similar to those performed during the consecration of the Emperor at Kioto in November. Subsequently the child, his dress being changed, was borne into the apartments of his father. He was embraced by the Mikado who showed great pleasure that his boy had grown so big and healthy looking and who proceeded to ask many questions of the maids in charge. In honor of the visit the Emperor made the prince a present of fresh fish. This is in fulfillment of the Japanese customs of offering food gifts both to the living and to the spirits of the dead.

The British steamship Strathelyde, Philadelphia for Manchester, was towed into Queenstown, badly damaged. No one was allowed to board the vessel.

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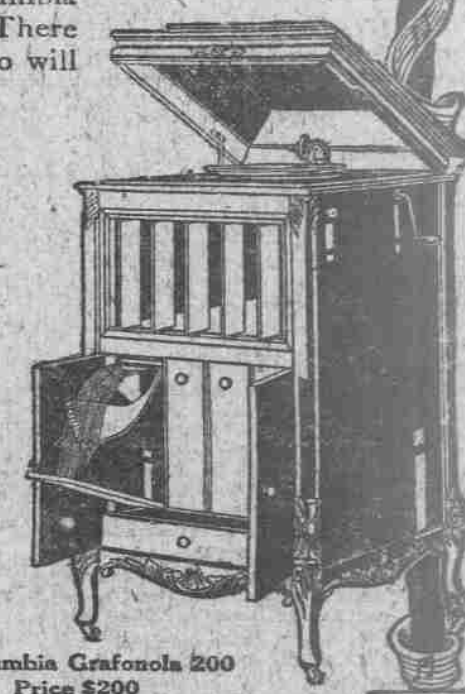
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